The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 6, 1879, was: 120,516 Weekly... 112,408 Thursday 128,301 Friday... 118,286 Saturday

Identifying the Democracy with Secession.

Total for the week ......

not be taken.

At the same time when the monumental infamy of the cipher despatches and of Mr. TILDEN is " unearthed" at Tammany Hall, Col. MINES comes forward to unearth the goodness of the Confederate treatment of the Union prisoners in Libby prison, a thing which had lain buried fifteen years.

We can see no meaning in this strange association of addresses unless it be to unite the Democracy of Tammany with the cause

A more ill advised, a more fatal step could

### Gladstone's Bid for Leadership.

The appearance of the former Liberal Premier as a candidate for a seat in Parliament from Midlothian is regarded on all sides, in England, as the first important event in the new political campaign. The Beottish county will be sharply contested by the Conservative nominee, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S success, should be come out at the head of the poll, will be trumpeted as a conclusive augury of Liberal triumph at the coming general elections. That intention of retirement from public life which he announced, somewhat sulkily, on his defeat In 1874, has long since been reconsidered, and, should be now carry Midlothian, there is little doubt that Earl GRANVILLE, the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord HARTINGTON would have to stand aside and suffer " the people's WILLIAM" to grasp once more the reins of leadership. Does it follow, however, because his former colleagues may feel constrained to place him again at the head of the party, that they will thus best further their prospects of return to power. or that a majority of the English nation will forget the discontent and distrust with which they viewed, six years ago, the conduct and character of the Liberal Prime Minister? Through this distrust and discontent Mr. GLADSTONE lost office in an hour when he presumed himself assured of It for an indefinite period.

We do not lay much stress upon the tame and inefficient foreign policy of the last Cabinet as a cause of the popular reaction which swept the Liberals from power in the election of 1874. At that time the consequences of Mr. GLADSTONE's indifference to the weight of England's influence on the Continent had not matured, and the average Englishman beheld with more perplexity than alarm the costly treaty of Paris torn up by GORTCHAKOPF without a word of menace, or even of remonstrance, from the Queen's Government. It was not until the practical results of England's unconcerned and isolated attitude were brought home to them by the socalled league of the three Emperors, organized to administer European affairs and especially the Ottoman assets under a close copartnership, that the mass of Britons were awakened, somewhat rudely, to the risks of the situation, and protested against sinking, without a struggle, to the level of a second-class State. The absolute necessity of holding their own in European coun clis, if they are to keep open and unthreatened their highway to India, is now palpable enough to the English people, since the projected treaty of San Stefano. It was not, however, such considerations, but a widedissatisfaction with Mr. GLADstone's home policy, a dislike of what he had done, and a restless dread of what he might do, coupled with a want of confidence in his candor and plain dealing; it was, in short, a loss of faith, not so much in the Liberals as a party as in their chieftain,

that brought the Conservatives to the front. There were three acts of the GLADSTONE administration which his partisans found it especially awkward to justify, and which shocked the straightforward instincts and good sense of impartial, temperate observers. One was the appointment of Sir ROBERT COLLIER, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Attorney-General, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. As this body was to expreise the functions of a Court of Appeal, it was obviously needful that its members should be chosen among thoroughly trained Judges, and so the act creating the new tribunal had provided. Naturally the nomination of a member of the bar, who had no experience of the bench, excited much Indignation; but it turned out that Sir R. COLLIER had been a Judge about two days, the Premier having supplied him with a place in the Common Pleas for the express purpose of evading the statute. The second case was equally remarkable, and gave rise to a like brilliant display of casuistry on the part of the Liberal Prime Minister. This was the presentation to the Ewelme Parish, whose rector, according to law, must be a member of the Oxford Convocation, the manifest meaning of the act being to confine this piece of patronage to graduates of a particular university. As it happened, Mr. HERVEY, to whom the Premier wanted to give the living, was a Cambridge man; in this dilemma the degree of A. M. was obtained as a matter of courtesy for Mr. GLADSTONE'S friend from the Oxford authorities. This made him technically a member of Convocation, and straightway thereafter, to the disgust of all Oxonians, he was inducted into the benefice. The third performance which gave Mr. GLADSTONE'S Liberal triends a good deal of trouble to explain, was his abolition of purchase in the army by roval warrant, a stretch of the royal prerogative which at one blow awarfed the House of Lords into a nutlity and reduced the English Constitution to but two elements, namely, the Crown and the Commons. This was called a stretch of the prerogative, and certainly it did the work of one; but Mr. GLADSTONE assured the promoter of his treachery, who would his followers that it was really nothing of have been honored with interment among the kind, the warrant, as he told them, not England's great ones by those who deeme having been issued by prerogative, but under a musty statute passed in the days of the first Georges and forgotten for a hundred years. In all these instances it turned out that the Premier was technically right, and no one could dispute the cleverness with which he had avoided a violation of the law. But on reflection, the British nation | Indeed that well-known jurist and law re soneluded that Mr. GLADSTONE was too slever by half, and that it might be well to sall a respite from such dazzling corrusca-

tions of special pleading. To these exhibitions of the adroitness with which the austere expounder of great principles somehow contrived to gain his ends, was joined another observation which tended to make men anxious. It was remarked that the most radical and sweeping measure only needed to be urged noisily gnough, and to enlist a certain fraction of

the Liberal party in its support to command remains of Gen. Monk, whose the Premier's sanction, no matter how distinct and peremptory might have been his opposition in the early stages of the movement. Such, to name one striking example, was his method of dealing with the burning question raised by the assault on the Irish Anglican Church. The same man who, in 1865, declared the prospect of disestablishment so remote that he could never expect to share in such a measure, and who affirmed his resolution to be silent on the matter, four years afterward, viz., in 1869, disestablished the Irish Church. Of course it is open to Mr. GLADSTONE'S friends to say that his convictions had formed and ripened in the interval. But the average Englishman has noticed that convictions sometimes prombt a stanch and trustworthy statesman to confront and even break with his own party, that they do not always lead him to spread his sails when the wind is strong. The fact that the Liberal ex-Premier, who has hitherto been a strenuous upholder of the Church of England, has in one of his recent essays let fall a doubt as to the wholesome influence of any established church, and his late intimation that the doctrine of Home Rule for Ireland might be applied in local matters, are not likely to be overlooked by wary and thoughtful men in the present electoral contest. And notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's large experience and great abilities, it is at least open to doubt whether the British Liberals in the campaign now beginning have not more to lose than to gain by allowing him to seize once more his former rôle of leadership.

The Truth About Major Andre.

The erection of a monument to the memory of Major ANDRE by an American citizen must appear to well-informed and candid minds a truly extraordinary performance. The grounds on which this proceeding has been defended are certainly specious, appealing, as they do, to a generous though misdirected sympathy; but they will not bear close scrutiny. A survey of all the facts connected with ARNOLD's treason, and with the fate of the British emmissary employed to seduce him from his duty, places the author of the ANDRÉ memorial in an unenviable light, as a man but ill-acquainted with the history of his country, and distinctly wanting in the instincts of a patriot. We may affirm roundly that no Englishman inflicted a more grievous blow on the American colonies, or one which we have a right to view with more implacable bitterness, than the smooth-tongued, supple, winning envoy whose alluring proposals and shrewd arguments were mainly instrumental in cajoling the most dauntless General of our armies, and blackening the brightest name in our Revolutionary annals. By those who share the curious senti-

mentalism which bemoans ANDRÉ'S fate, it

is commonly taken for granted that the

British officer was a species of hero, whose

death was the undeserved and vicarious pen-

alty for the crime of another, who escaped unchastised. If this be not the general impression of his story, why should he alone, out of all the brave men who upheld the cause of England in these colonies, repose by the side of WOLFE in Westminster Ab bey? Now what was there large and heroic in the career of ANDRÉ, and why should his death upon a scaffold exalt him to an honor denied to brother officers who perished in the field? The truth is that from the date of his receiving the King's commission up to his capture in the vocation of a spy, John ANDRÉ had performed not one of those acts of splendid gallantry and mili-tary genius which build up a soldier's fame, and by which the Yankee General, ARNOLD, evoked the pas sionate devotion of the rank and file He was rather a writing man than a light ing man, and the successive steps of his promotion were not won in battle, but on the staff in the office of commanders-inchief. Not, of course, that he was wanting in courage, or proved unable, when death came, to face it like a soldier and a gentle man. But it cannot be claimed, without dis torting the plain report of history, that he was advanced to the rank of Major and to the post of acting Adjutant-General for anything else but his diplomatic and clerica services, as the discreet and skilful inditer of official despatches, and the adroit manipulator of difficult and dangerous corre spondence. It was precisely the astute and agile turn of his intellect, coupled with his insinuating and courtly manners, qualities which were doubtless traceable to his French descent, which caused his selection as an apt and useful instrument in negotiations opened with colonists of doubtful loyalty to the patriot cause. For th business of manufacturing traitors, for the delicate office of instilling and fostering treason, the bluff, slow-witted fellows who formed the mass of CLINTON's officers, and who only knew how to drink and fight, wer palpably unsuited: whereas, from the length of time during which we find him intrusted with secret correspondence, and the apparent arder and obvious success with which he discharged his duties, we cannot but suppose that ANDRÉ piqued himself or a preëminent fitness for such diplomatic functions. We must bear in mind that the task of winning over Gen. ARNOLD had been specially confided to him, that letters had been passing between the two for a long time previous to the decisive interview, and we can hardly resist the inference, from a comparison of dates, that the place of Ad jutant-General was conferred by CLINTON as a reward for the dexterous conduc and approaching triumph of ANDRÉ's efforts to corrupt, or, as the British would consider it, to convert, a gallant soldier, who up to that hour had approved himself a patriot and a hero. In a word, while the services rendered by ANDRE to England in this mat ter were at the time believed to be of very great utility (so long as ARNOLD's example was expected to prove contagious), it is equally certain that they were no of a kind that Wolfe or Nelson would have desired to perform. More over, if the one strictly analogous precedent in English history had been followed-we refer to the treatment of GEORGE MONE, Duke of Albemarle-it would have been the traitor, ARNOLD, rather than

their allegiance a duty and a virtue. Whether ANDRE was technically a spy and justly suffered the death of one, has ceased to be a question worth debating since Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY pronounced an adverse judgment in unequivocal terms former did not hesitate to rebuke what he called the exaggerated praise of ANDRÉ's conduct, and to deprecate the project then mooted of erecting a monument to the young officer. The memorial was raised, however and few things are more striking than the incident recounted by an American loyalist who saw Gen. ARNOLD and his wife in Westminster Abbey reading the inscription to Major André. Not far from where they were standing, but in the Chapel of HENRY VII., among England's Kings, lay the

the colonists rebels, and a prompt return to

in England's history it had expected ARNOLD would researct in America. When we consider what an obvious precedent was supplied by the large recompense bestowed by CHARLES II. on the betrayer of a Republican Parliament, we cannot doubt that it was deftly used by ANDRÉ to illustrate what the restorer of British rule in America would receive from the gratitude of George III. and the English people. We know that in the plan of reconstruction communicated to ARNOLD, and which the English Government pledged itself to carry out, a prominent feature was the establishment of a House of Peers in the colonies and "had the scheme of conciliation succeeded," wrote an officer of the Coldstream Guards, "no rank would have overpaid the important services of the chief sgent." All the difference between Monk and ARNOLD must be sought in the fact that the former's project succeeded, while the latter's failed, and the widely different fate of the two men at the hands of those to whom they sacrificed their honor, offers a striking commentary on the justice of human verdicts. It must be said that George III never forgot ARNOLD's services, and treated him as a loyal subject who had risked much on his behalf; but after the King's insanity, nothing was left to stem the flood of aversion and disgust with which the mass of the English people regarded an abortive breach of faith, a crime which being unredeemed by national prestige or profit, they could afford to repudiate. To ARNOLD it must have seemed a poignant irony of fortune that, while he was vilified and neglected in the land for which he had lost his own, the contriver and fomenter of his treason was laid beside the Duke of ALBEMARLE, among those whom England rejoiced to honor. No wonder that, according to a family tradition, as death drew near, he called for his old uniform and desired to put it on, saving Bring me, I beg you, the enaulettes and sword knots which Washington gave me; let me die in my old American uniform, the uniform in which I fought my battles. God forgive me," he muttered, "for ever putting on any other."

Thus, in bitter distress, in self-reproach. in poverty, died BENEDICT ARNOLD. It is not for us to pity him or extenuate his offence. He can never be forgiven, because the achievements wrought in his worthier and brighter day can never be forgotten We are not likely to pardon ARNOLD for blotting the most resplendent page of our Revolutionary history, for indissolubly blending with the glories of Saratoga and the assault upon Quebec the hateful associations of a traitor's personality. But amid the merited obloquy with which his perfldy is visited, is no taint of odium to fall on the smooth tongued emmissary who concocted and defended and brought about the breach of faith? It is impossible to abhor the traitor without at the same time detesting the wily advocate and accomplished tool of treason With what consistency or decency can an American citizen who pretends to execrate the crime of BENEDICT ABNOLD, rear a monument to ANDRÉ, whose deplorable dexterity was largely chargeable with the corruption and dishonor of a braver and greater man?

## Messages and Massacres.

In the message which Mr. R. B. HAYES sent to the Forty-fifth Congress, December, 1877, he pledged himself to peace with the red men in the following language:

We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes on our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of any earnest endeavors. The Indians are certainly enutied to our sympathy, and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice."

In the message which on Monday last Mr. HAYES sent to the Forty-sixth Congress, he treats the same subject in the same

strain: "By humane and peaceful influences the Indian ca velop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations." So much for the words of HAYES: now let us look at his acts. In March, 1877, he found the entire Indian border in peace. His first attack, three months thereafter, was made against a band of Nez Perces-among the most intelligent, humane, and friendly Indi ans on the continent, faithful allies of the white men in more than one war. These Indians, who had been robbed and abused by the inroads of miners, but had never taken up arms against the white race, HAYES drove upon the warpath by the actual presence of troops, under orders to expel them from their ancestral homes. confirmed to them by the express language of treaties. Seeking to escape to Canada, these bands were set upon by fresh relays of troops all along the route, and succumbed to the last attack. The remnants of Chief Joseph's band are now captives, while their homes are divided among greedy settlers.

Next. HAYES attacked a band of Bannocks who, by the testimony of his own military officers, had been goaded to the warpath by sheer hunger, and by the gross wrongdoing of his own employees. That the violation of an express treaty had caused the Bannock outbreak made no difference in HAVES'S conduct. His troops were instructed to annihilate the band, and they did it.

HAYES next caused the pursuit of a hand of Northern Cheyennes, who were escaping from a pest-stricken exile in the Indian Territory-where, through a violation of their treaty, they had more than once been famished-to their healthy northern homes They left their tents behind; they stole nothing and attacked nobody in their flight; but when they were pursued and shot at they fought the rest of their way north The horrible massacre at Fort Robinson

formed the climax of this third war. Let it be observed, in regard to these three wars, that Gen. MILES, a prominent commander in the first, testifies to the unexampled humanity in battle, and to the general high character of the Nez Perces; Gen. Howard, the commanding officer in the second, to the valuable services that had previously been rendered our troops by the revolted Bannocks; and Gen. CROOK, in the third, to the deep obligations he had been under, for military aid, to the fugitive Chey-

ennes. HAYES's fourth and fifth wars, those with the Utes and with the Warm Spring Apaches, are still pending. The former originated in culpable folly, and in the obstinacy of one of HAYES's agents, who called in troops to settle a petty question, imprisoning or shooting those who ventured to oppose his whim; the latter sprang from a breach of faith and an alarm recklessly sprung upon a tribe

already made suspicious. We need not stop to speak of the effort to drive the Poncas back to their reservation, though protected in their liberty by a decision of the United States District Court: of the effort now going on to expel the Utes from Colorado, with the approval of HAYES'S subordinates. Independently of such acts, we find five unjust, needless, and cruel wars carried on within two and a half years by

"Many, if not most of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our

priving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand \* \* \* With every possible encouragement held out to the Indiana to better their condition, we may hove to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves."

Taking together the condition of peace in which HAYES found the Indian tribes, the soft words and the pledges he gave them, and the five wars he has waged against them, it may be said of him: "He hath broken his covenant. The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart."

#### What Trade Shall He Select?

A youth of nineteen asks our advice in regard to choosing a trade. It is, as a rule, much easier to set yourself to work than to find the work that is exactly adapted to other people; but we will do what we can in the way of counsel for this young inquirer, who thus puts his question:

"Sin: I have come to you to see if you would not help

me out of a dilemma.
"I am a young man of 19 years of age, of German pa-rentage, stouthy built, with an ordinary school education.
Now the question has been troubling me for the past few months: What trade or vocation shall I tollow t best best my future usefulness in after life? I have been brought up in the wood-working business, but in travel ling out West I started working in a restaurant, and an

now a waiter. " Now, I do not like the restaurant business, and would like very much to learn and follow some other vocation and being convinced of your superior worldly knowl edge, I would wish you to advise me what to follow. An I too old to learn a trade! I have a liking to the machinist trade. In fact, I am really in a quandary, and would be pleased to have your opinion Knowing that so many businesses are in a deplorable state, I imagine you can

tell which may be the most profitable in after life.

"I have been thinking for some time, and coming no conclusion, I have lettit for you to advise a "Boy."

There are unquestionably disadvantages about the business of a waiter in a restaurant. The chances of advancing from it to something higher are not great, yet a first rate waiter is pretty sure of making good wages and of fluding steady employment. There are in New York many waiters who have grown gray in the service, and whose skill in their business wins for them the respect of everybody who enjoys a good dinner. But probably young men born in this country do not take to that sort of work, and may think it beneath them. The best waiters are Swiss, and the aptitude for the service frequently runs in families.

We should not advise a stout young man like our correspondent, with a taste for mechanical work, to remain in a restaurant, for he is not too old to learn a trade in which he would find a better outlet for his energies. He is wrong in supposing that business now is in a deplorable state. It is in a remarkably healthy state, and skilled labor was never more in demand than it is at this moment. Factories and workshops are crowded with laborers, and wages are higher than before the war, though many of the necessaries of life may be bought at a cheaper rate. Moreover, there never was such an opportunity as there is now for the profitable use of exceptional technical skill. One of the most striking things about the late revival of trade is the demand for the finest articles, for the best workmanship.

At all times, indeed, a man who know how to do better than the run of people something of which there is need, has a fair chance of making a living. That is the advantage of learning a trade, of acquiring technical skill. If a man makes himself proficient in a useful art, he has a capital in his knowledge, of which he cannot be deprived by anybody else. The permanently unsuccessful people, the men who are always dropping out of situations and feeding at somebody else's expense, are generally those who have never learned to do anything well. They are the ones who can be most easily spared from any business.

Yet rather than learn a trade, thousands of young men prefer to stand behind a counter and perform duties which the average of men can attend to just as well as they, and for which they receive far lower wages than a mechanic, whose work is not only surer and more profitable, but also more interesting and more healthful. Perhaps it is because they like to keep their hands clean, and have an indisposition to hard manual labor; but they indulge themselves at the expense of substantial good.

German boy's desire to learn a trade; and if he has an aptitude for that of a machinist, let him go to a shop and see how he can be taught.

# The Tammany Address.

When Tammany describes the TILDEN wing of the Democracy as a faction, we are strongly reminded of the juror who complained to the Court that he had eleven obstinate associates who would not agree with him on a verdict.

Before election, Mr. KELLY, if correctly reported, boasted that he would beat Gov. ROBINSON by fifty thousand; but in point of fact, even here, in his stronghold, the Tam many nominee for Governor ran behind both the other candidates. Whatever there may be against the TILDEN and ROBINSON Democrats, it is a flagrant misuse of language for Tammany to characterize them as a faction.

The cipher despatches are described as a monumental" infamy, which is said to have been "unearthed," a figure of speech which was probably suggested by the Egyptian obelisk which the World is con-

stantly promising us. Mr. TILDEN is mixed up in the address with this "monumental infamy." If Tammany is in possession of any proof that identifies Mr. TILDEN with any corrupt propositions, sent by eigher or otherwise, we should like to see it produced, and then we will join in opposition to his renomination.

Yesterday JAY GOULD'S newspaper in dulged in this reflection: "Probably personal detraction and vulgar gossip are nore common in the Western press than they are here, I we could say that they were confined to the West, we hould be bester pleased."

Day before yesterday JAY Gould's newspaper used its largest editorial type to say of a provincial journalist, against whom some denizen of the Tall Tower evidently has a personal grudge, that he is, "when sober, a lying blackguard, and when drunk, a filthy beast." TARTUFFE might have enjoyed reading JAY

The first witness for the defendant in the ease of the Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, charged with the murder of Mary Stannard, was the wife of Mr. HAYDEN. Possibly the next witness on his side will be Mr. HAYDEN himself. Such illustrations of the wide departure of the present time from the old beaten track of the law of evidence are enough to make the lawyers of the days o MANSPIELD and JAY, and even of Elbon and KENT, turn in their graves. However, it is the general opinion of the bench and the bar, both

Gould's newspaper!

Gen. Grant's prominence has always been in taking rather than in giving presents. Possibly, holding to the theory that it is more blessed to give than to receive, he aims to make his fellow men blessed in giving to him. Occathe man who had addressed to Congress the sionally, however, Grant gives: and then we subjoined remarks: ing: Cast thy broad upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days. It has not taken

Tokio theatre-already the grateful manager has sent him, in acknowledgment, a beautiful set of lacquered harness, mounted with gold.

Altogether the soundest and most sensible speech yet made in the House this session was nade on Wednesday by Mr. REAGAN of Texas. "I do not know," said Mr. REAGAN, "why we night not as well work now as next summer." It is a rather discouraging omen that this speech was thrown away on Mr. REAGAN'S fellow members; only eleven of them seconded his protest against a 1 o'clock adjournment.

The Boston Journal thinks it a pity that the breakfast party in honor of Dr. HOLMES 'could not have been photographed." Doubt less it could have been photographed, but it was not, and wisely. The party was largely composed of those who, for their greatest effect should be read, not seen. The case might have been different had the Hon, E. F. Warran been of the party.

Thunder storms in December are unusual; but about 9 o'clock last evening, during a heavy downpour of rain, a vivid flash of lightning blazed out in the west, followed by a sharp peal of thunder. The weather-wise say that cold weather follows winter thunder.

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The new attempt on the life of the Czar was the most sensational event of the week, One of the early rumors about it was that the dynamite explosion was a mere job put up by the police for the sake of having a protext for fresh persecutions of the Nihilists. But it has since been proved that the attempt to blow the imperial train to pieces was a bona fide one, and that the Czar escaped by a mere chance, It has been reported for some time past tha

the Czar, upon his return from Livadia, would grant a kind of mongrel parliamentary system to his subjects. The Russian aristocracy has always objected to this, while the Nihillats will never be content with anything short of the Paris Commune. It is consequently clear that nobody will be satisfied with any reforms Alexander II. may be willing to introduce. If, therefore, the new attempt upon his life should induce him to postpone the carrying out of his quasi-liberal intentions, the loss to the country will not be great.

A correspondent of the Daily Netes says that what the sincere and honest liberals chiefly object to, is not the autocratic form of the Government:

Their main grievance against the present régime is that it is based upon nepotism, and necessarily engenders the grossest administrative corruption. These views are by no means confined to the revolutionary jarty. They extend to a larse and well-to-do class which has nothing whatever to gain by a positical crists. The opponedits of reform, it not as numerous are, at all events, more influential. They are that no constitution bestowing political rights upon a larce fraction of the population would improve the interior condition of Russia; indeed, they contend that its practical application would prove a disastrous failure. Representative government would very soon degenerate into confusion and chaos, besides affording an opporas practical application would prove a disastrone failure. Represe institive government would very soon degree to into continuou and chaos, besides affording an output mity for revolutionary mainfestations which would again call forth high-handed measures on the part of the Government. The emancipation of serie is enough for one reign, say the enemies of reform, who in general would be glad to see the regime of seridom restored. They point to the long list of abortive projects that illustrated the commencement of the present Czar's reign, and express the conviction that the constitutional government scheme now under consideration will share the fatte of its predecessors. The ministerial crisis in France has passed

and the Government can point to a numerically

strong vote of confidence in the Chamber of

Deputies. The principal charges brought

against the Ministry were based upon the

pending questions in connection with the judicature, gendarmerie, and military education and upon the retention in high places of trust of persons whose political opinions are well known to be reactionary. The debate was an excited one, and was ably conducted by the opposition; but the Government obtained 243 votes in a House of 350 voters. This majority renders the position of the Ministry somewhat stronger for the time being, but it is to be con strued rather as an admission that there are no more satisfactory statesmen available at the present moment than as an absolute vote of confidence in the actual Ministers. The strongest support they have is a general unwilling ness to oust them merely to fill their places with other, possibly more ob-noxicus, individuals. The Conservatives dread the chance that M. Grévy might be obliged to go still further in the direction of the Left in search of new advisers, and the Radicals are in constant fear of a reactionary coalition. The most discontented of all the groups are the extreme Radicals, who are hungry for places, and think that they have not had their fair share of sinecures. This debate upon the vote of confidence has been the only exciting scene since the return of the Chambers to Paris; but many persons in the capital either are or pretend to be afraid of trouble. Some of them have been making preparations to flee at a moment's notice. One wealthy lady, famous for her splendid entertainments and fine picture gallery, has already sent her here to England, and is having her painting a fully packed. A wellknown writer, of an amblican sympathies has been pointing out that the republic is probably approaching its end, he reminds his readers, in support of his assertion, of the old French superstition that just before the overthrow of a Government or dynasty in France a series of atrocious crimes invariably takes place. The downfall of Louis Philippe was preceded by the horrible crimes of the Duc de Praslin and Martin du Nord: the end of the Second Empire was heralded by the Tropmann murders and the affaire Victor Noir; within the present year there have been several fearful murders, with the perpetrators of which the low mob of Paris has not hesitated to openly express sympathy. Then there

part, the intimate friend and protegé of Gambetta, who did all he could to further the banker's schemes. Is not all this, it is asked, the handwriting on the wall? A judgment of the Correctional Tribunal has made betting outside the enceinte de pesade illegal, and notices to this effect are printed at the top of the racing programmes. As there has been an enormous increase in the number of race meetings in France, and as almost everybody bets, it is probable that this restric tion will tend to increase gambling rather than diminish it. The desk or shop boy who used to risk five francs in order to pay his expenses will now have to risk twenty more to cover his

is the great financial catastrophe of M. Philip

entrance fee into the " paddock." In England the racing season, which ended last week, has been anything but a brilliant one The three-year olds were, with the exception of Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune and Ger Peel's Peter, far below the average. Lord Falmouth's flying filly proved one of the most sucessful cracks of the last ten years, and Peter would probably have shown himself another highfiyer had not Gen. Peel's death cancelled all his engagements. But by far the most remarkable horse of the year was Mr. Gretton's Isonomy, whose defeat by Parole caused so much excitement last spring. Lord Bradford and the Duke of Westminster have come prominently forward on the turf this year, and the latter owns in Bend Or a cult which may possibly prove next year's Derby winner. Bend Or ran five times as a two-year-old, coming in first on every occasion. His most dangerous opponents will be a Newmarket trained colt rejoicing in the operatio name of Robert the Devil, and Sir Frederick Johnstone's Beaudesert. As every one knows, America will not be unrepresented at Epsom next year, and there may be among the numerous entries of Messrs. Lorillard, Sanford, or Keene some colt fast enough to snatch the blue riband from the English.

This country does not possess a monopoly of in this country and England, that much more elerical wickedness. According to the London good than harm has followed these radical Truth, the Rev. Brooks Hill, curate of Uckfield, in England, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labor, and the Home Secretary has very properly refused to pardon him. This pillar of the Church eloped with a rich widow, and left his own wife and children chargeable on the parish. In the west of England, according to the same authority, a prebendary holding one of the best livings in the Church, who has refused a coionial bishopric, and who is famous as an elo quent preacher and a distinguished member of the Ritualistic party, has resigned owing to a park \*\*\* We cannot expect them to improve and to fol-law ver guidance unless we keep faith with them in re-law ver guidance unless we keep faith with them in re-

daughter. The origin of the scandal is said to

Romanism, as it is called in England, is making great strides, and its votaries are very active in winning converts. An English newspaper was authority lately for the report that the Princess Louise had returned from Canada partly in order to join the mother church, but later accounts have it that she is about to prosent her husband with a future heir to the Dukedom of Argyll. According to another authority the return of the Princess is attributable to the interest she takes in a new land company, the "Lake Winnipeg Land and Colonization Association," of which her brother-in-law Lord Walter Campbell, is a director, Several of these land companies are being floated in London at the present moment, and here is what the Whitehail Review says about an Am ican one styled the " American Freehold Land

ican one styled the "American Freehold Land Mortgage Company:"

Whatever other qualidations the directers may have, they seem to be much more nearly connected with India and Australia than with America. Instead of having "a local directorate abroad" to hook after things, however, it is intended to appoint the Corbin Banking Company of New York and Baschen to act as argents. Arcording to the prospectus, the Corbin Banking Company "is favorably known,both in Great Britain and America" but we conless to our shame we never heard of it before. The Satist selfs us it is "a private concern, directed by one person, which commenced in 1801, and has since greatly excended its brainess." In these circumstances, the shrowd comment of our contemporary that "the new corcern depends entirely upon the honesty sid ability of that one person, who has great power to committee the company and apparently little response to committee the company and apparently little response to its power to commit the company and apparently little response it is necessary in he power to a new era of enterprive it is necessary in that year the value of enterprive its under treatment in that year but value may be also the power to the power to the wear of enterprive its under the company of the work of the work of the power to the first three the company of the large may be a lead to the power to the power to the power to the power to the work of enterprive its Europe perktyeer there would be a land panie "Western States of America," and if we have a good harvest in Europe perktyeer there would be a land panie there. The whole extilice of Western traperent rests on the abundant harvests in America and the relative scarcity in Europe.

The question of the dissolution of Parlia-

The question of the dissolution of Parliament still attracts much interest, but it is highly Improbable that any dissolution will take place before next August. Meantime it is positively affirmed that Lord Benconsfield has tendered his resignation three times within the past six months, and that the Oucen has as often requested him to reconsider his determination. Several fat appointments will fall vacant next year, and no doubt the Conservatives are anxious to be in a position to appoint their own men. Lord Lytton, the present Vicercy of India, is very desirous to return home, as the climate does not agree with his constitution. The Vicerovalty of India is the best office in the gift of the Government, the salary being \$150,000 a year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at \$50,000 more. The Governorship of Madras will also be at the disposal of the Government in October next-two nice plums for deserving tories.

The best way of putting down the Irish "ob structionists" when Parliament convenes is already a question of Cabinet interest. Lerd Beaconsfield is credited with the authorship of the following pleasantry on the subject: "Thes gentlemen, I apprehend, have no settled habitation beyond a garret in the purlieus of Westminster, and they are mainly indebted for their shelter and subsistence to the dining rooms and reading rooms attached to this palatial residence. Deprived of these they would be without refuge in this vast metropolis from the inclemency of the weather, and the lack of all nourishment except their national esculent in a baked condition. If, therefore, they do not pay more deference to my lieutenant and locum tenens in the lower branch of the Legislature Sir Stafford Northcote, I shall issue directions to the purveyors of alimentary substances be neath this historic roof to stop their tick."

In most countries it is usual to invite to pub lie dinners persons distinguished by their vir tue, their genius, or their wealth. But at a supper lately given in London a diploma in crime was necessary to secure admission. This supper was given by the Mission Chapel in St Giles's, where there is an attempt on foot to reclaim convicts. One of the employees of th establishment repairs every morning to the Coldbath Fields Prison, and invites the discharged prisoners to breakfast and conversa-At the recent yearly supper some 200 criminals sat down to an excellent repast. The invitations issued numbered only 174, but long before the doors of the salen were opened large crowd of hungry, uninvited guests had assembled, and they managed to squeeze their way in. Then a weeding process ensued, and fortunate indeed was the happy man who committed a burglary, as none but bona fidconvicts could be served.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany with their three daughters, are staying at Pegli on the Gulf of Genon. Their Royal Highnesses secupy a suite of forty rooms, furnished in magnificent style. Both the Prince and Princes are reported much improved in health by their sojourn at this levely spot, and, if regula hours and innocent amusement can procurhealth, they ought to be. Six o'clock rising, strol's through levely gardens, and excursions up magnificent mountains or trips into Genoa, mpare favorably from a hydicale point view, with late balls and the stiff court ceremo nies of gloomy and foggy Berlin. ThetPrincess who is an excellent artist, finds plenty of subjects for her pencil in the immediate neighborod, and a plethora of ragged and hungry, but picturesque, beggars, adds to the artistic attrac

tions of the place. The German Reichstag, which opens at the beginning of the year, will probably have to discuss several fresh laws of importance. It is more than likely that some alterations will be proposed in the Army bill, which was passed in 1874. The peace footing of the German army, now a little over four hundred thousand men, will probably be increased by twenty or thirty thousand; and the special laws against the Socialists will most likely be prolonged after their expiration in 1881. These and a few other important measures are already being canvassed in Parliamentary circles in Berlin

There is nothing very new in art or theatrical affairs. Eckert, the famous orchestra leader is dead and Mr. Kahl has temporarily taken his place. It is rumored that Dr. Hans von Bülov will succeed him as conductor of the Imperial

Sarah Bernhardt says that one thing that will deter her from coming here is the severity with which she is sure the newspapers would treat her. She thinks that the London newspapers treated her very badly, and says that when she complained to the Prince of Wales, he replied: "My dear friend, you are not so budly anoken of as my mother is." It is senreely probable that the Prince would drag his august mother into such illustrations, but it is a good instance of the remarkable impudence and conceit of the remarkable impudence and conceit of into such illustrations, but it is a good instance the celebrated and versatile actress.

M. Bonnat, who painted such successful portraits of Victor Hugo and Thiers, is engaged upon a likeness of M. Grevy. The President is upon a fixoness of M. Grövy. The President is represented standing, dressed in a black frock coat, a stick in his hand, against one of Bennat's well-known readish backgrounds. The picture will be in the next salon.

The Art Society of the ancient Belgian fown of Bruges has arranged an laternational Art Exhibition. The picturesqueness of the old town and the beauty of its numerous menuments make Bruges a most suitable place for such an exhibition, and it will no doubt recover. ion, and it will no doubt pro

# ploto success.

London Club Dinners. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The "Sun-beam" on London clubplinners to which "OxfordGradu-ate" taxes exception is drawn, word for word, not from a paragraph or side column, but from a leading editoria in the London Talegraph, which I beg to enclose you. Th in the London Talegraph, which I beg to enclose you. The article is written by the Hon Francia Lawley, Lord Wentock's bretter—at least in writes all those of that character—a distinguished Oxford gradiante, and, in my time, a their term of White's, and many of the leading Left time of the editors at said of the leading Left character and the resonal knowledge, other Oxford graduates and to my personal knowledge, other Oxford ty believe that a holder of cading childs. I can exervely by believe that a holder of cading childs as an 'Oxford Graduate' minus, an error so indicable as an 'Oxford Graduate' minus, an error so indicable as an 'Oxford Graduate' minus, an error so indicable as an 'Oxford Graduate' minus, an error so indicable as an 'Oxford Graduate' in the least of the least the least the control of the dinner prices which take the least thought for the dinner prices which take that it as a natural thority for the dinner prices which take the language of the language of the dinner prices which take the language of the language of the dinner prices which take the language of the language of the dinner prices which take the language of the langu

Thrilling Accident in the Paris of America. Prom. Dearm. Richard Smith's Customan Gasette.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an old man named Hugh Bayley, residing at the northeast corner of John and George streets, slipped and feil on Bouth Canal street, between Vine and Wainut.

The Stern Morality of a Truly Good Man. From Dracon Richard Smith's Cincinnati Gasette. Theft and violation of confidence is not legitiSUNBEAMS.

... The spire of St. Mary's Catholic Church. -The Baptists in Russla are, by a recent

decree, allowed liberty of worship. The hecree also provides for a civil register of all Baptist marriages. -Lower Logstown lifts up the voice of thank-giving for its new Latheran charch Lower Log-stown is in Beaver County, Pa., and abounds if devout Latherans.

-St. Thomas's Episcopal Church loses the services of the Rev. Mr. Courtney, who has a call to Zion Church in this city and one to St. James's Church in Chicago. Mr. Courtney's preaching has been very popular among the fashionable attendants at St. Thomas's Church. No house of worship in this city attracts more stylish people than those who compose the atternoon congregations of St. Thomas's.

-One of the most ingenious novelties in gambling was practised last week at a church fale in Brooklyn. People who paid their admittance money re-ceived a ticket with a numbered coupon. This comor crived a taker with a numbered coupon. First compon they kept, as its number corresponded to certain discretible of the drawing was for a state, ette worth some twenty or twenty five dollars. If there is any more certain way than this to teach boys and orts to buy lottery tickets and to play policy it would be teresting to know what it is and where it

-John B. Gough has renewed his youth while journeying abroad, and has equipped himself with a vast amount of new lecture material. He now energes anew in his old work of battling intemperance, and it is understood that nearly all of his lecture efforts will be in that direction. To-morrow evening he begins his campagn in Seriousny Hall, and on Tuckiny continues it in Brother Cuyler's church in Brooklyn. The National Temperature Society has him in hand for the present. Gough is about 65 years old, and altogether more hearty and joby than he was ton years ago. —The leading churches of Pittsfield, Mass,

-Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methorist -milte in a peculiar sort of evangelical service in the suburbs of the city. The neighborhoods are purtioned off into preach ing districts in one of which each dergyman preaches one week. When he is done, he sends some or his descons or elders there to conduct prayer meetings and exhort the people. Thus far the plan has worked well The rotation of laborers exactly suits the people, who thus have opportunity of comparing one preacher with another. The heavers are becoming expert judges of ministerial style, and are making great progress in the

-It is the fashion in certain quarters to abuse missionaries for being idle and incompetent. Those who want to hear a word on the other side of the misslouary question will be interested in what the lafan Mirror sava. It is not a Christian journal but it speaks thus of the character and influence of the Christian mis-sionaries in Handoostan: "It is only fair for us to say that the natives of India owe infinite obligations to the missionaries of all Christian denominations for the disinterestedness of their labors and the sacrifices they make in the cause of humanity. The strict impartiality with which the misdonaries invariably stand by the inst rights of the helpless natives is the glory of the faith that

-Badly in need of a subject for discussion. the ministers of Troy, N. Y., took up the story of the standing still of the sun and moon at the command of Joshua. Some of them thought the phenomenon recorded was a miracle. One of the clergymen gave at consider able length his reasons for not behaving it a miracle. Several of the brothren undertook to explain it by say-ing something about the refraction and reflection of light. It was thought by some who heard the discussion that the wisest thing the ministers could do would be to pass a resolution saying that they knew nothing whatso-ever about it beyond what is stated in the Biblion' record. Such discussions are not sufficiently promisble to be worth the time they eccupy.

-The church edifice at Clinton and Amity streets, Brooklyn, was erected for the Presbyterians about forty years ago. It bore the name of the South Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Spear was for over wenty years its paster. After his resignation the church never prospered much, but struggled along under several pasters, each of whom enjoyed short terms. The attempt made to units its congregation with that or Dr. Vandyke resulted only in the absorption of the property by Dr. Vandyke's church. Since that time the building has been in the market. The "Lay College" had it for a while, and the Betermed Episcopalians used it on Sun-days. Now the Lutheran Church, of which the Roy. Dr. Hamma is paster, has boucht the building for \$25,500. which seems a low price for it. The original cost was about \$60,000.

-The Bethel Mission at Cincinnati is said be the largest Sunday school in the United States, its membership numbering about 3,000. Several years ago there was a lively competition among Sunday school magnates as to who should have the most giractio school. More recently a reaction has set in, for it was found that the large schools were very difficult to man-age, and more and more difficult in proportion to their magnitude. There are several schools which number 2,000, and half a dozen which can count 1,500. In Brooklyn several schools have 1,000 and over. Bethany, Philadelphia, which is in many respects the model mainmoth school of America, has nearly \$2,000. The most convenient school to manage is that which does not exceed 569 scholars. With a school of this size all layer a better chance of knowing each other and of working together than when the concern is so unwieldy.

-The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia struggled hard to have the taxes on the good of that it was an evangelical organization. The Judge who decided the master said that "evangelical" means "bolding to the fundamental destrines of the Christian faith," and decided that, under this definition, the Reman Cathones would stand side by side with the Young Men's Christian Association. Having procured the remission of its tars, the association proceeded to merow the bounds of the evanuelleal liberty. Its first action west shut out the Swedenbornans, who claim to be more evangelical than the Young Men's Christian Association is self. The has brought to the aid of the Swedenbornans hosts of perio who never before them. who never before knew much about them, and who are crowding to hear the lectures of their principal repre-sentative, the Rev. Channey Giles. After lecturing two Sunday evenings at Dr. Magnon's church, Mr. files has now taken Horticultural Hall, which is about three times as large as the hall of the association. The crowds fill this large hall.

-Although London is nominally a Christian city, a great portion of its population at in heathed darkness. Especially in the east rulpart of the city the provisions for worship are exceedingly means. In flow and Stratford, and in the neighborhood of the East India docks there are new settlements of many huntred hosses which are entirely without churches. The Landon Con-gregational Union has been considering the avancting tion of the city. It proposes that on certain Sandays in each month the regular attendants at the charches eve up their places to the poor folks, and that the because and sermons be delivered to these people who have no church home. The suggestion is also made that the daily newspapers of London be requested to diffuse grantens will succeed him as conductor of the Imperial Opera of Berlin, a post which he is more fitted for by his musical accomplishments than by the sweetness of his temper. don press were trexclude all other main he to sake of filling its pascs with religious trath there is small probability that the very persons who most need to be made better would ever hear anything about it

-The \$200,000 church in Philadelphia which was sacrificed as a furnitalizing to the raise of the Church Fair and Oysior Siew business, is to be relimit at once. The walls are standing, and, strangely energiathe wooden steeple, too. The preservation of thought and other merchandise out of which is test been heped to raise enough to pay for the new six thousand dollar organ went up in a blaze, and were not insued. The insurance on the church and flatures was about \$40,000. less than the loss. But many of the church .... sare very wealthy, and they do not healthly to give what will be needed. It is expected that the reconstructed courts will be ready for occupation in three relies unusua.

The "detective fine" appears to have been the cause of the disaster. This fine had withstood the influences of the church firming but yielded to those or a fully rock stove which had been brought into the somas school stove which had been brought into the somas school. room to cook the church system for the tax.

-The Sunday schools to-day enter on the contemptation of heavenly affairs, the subject of the Ma-son being "The Heavenly Rouge" The parency 1916 Aindied is Hev. v. 1-14. The vision which is presented as an immense company of the redeemed pagaing his 800 of God for their redemition. The vision pens with a roll or book in the right hand of "Him that sation the throne." The "Lion of the Fritie of Judah," namely, the Lord Jesus Christ, was alone found at the to open find mysterious roll. Having opened it he receives the accession of the great company, hed by four and twents chees, and responded to the four wordered. and responded to by four wonderful it one creatists, whose nature is not to by explained. For chorus of praise is described as a "new song." It ascribes bound to the Redormer for his work in clevating people of exercisants. to be "king and pricess unto tied," and call-untic whole population of the maxers to join the authorities from the religious truth taught in this beauticity and cay emough and cay emough. and easy enough, and contains nothing on which the or dinary teacher or soliolar need so astra. But there are controverted points in some of the detent of symmet-concerning which time might be spent in profites debate. We know not with certainty the precise character or office of the "four and twenty elders". The word "beasts," used in our King James translation, appears to be an error. "Living creatures" is an exact a transla-tion of the tireck word, and is more felicitons. As to the nature of the functions of these beings we know unfined beyond what is here written. They are represented to high station, near the throne of God, and offering the most worshipful praise. Next Sunday's lesson is about "The Heavenity City," and will be found in flex 221.

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